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The
G8 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

**2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit
Interim Compliance Report**

18 June 2013 to 13 January 2014

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18. Regional Security: Syria [198]

Commitment:

“[We are determined to work together to] support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.”

2013 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

| Country | Lack of Compliance | Work in Progress | Full Compliance |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Canada | | | +1 |
| France | | | +1 |
| Germany | | | +1 |
| Italy | | 0 | |
| Japan | | 0 | |
| Russia | | | +1 |
| United Kingdom | | 0 | |
| United States | | | +1 |
| European Union | | 0 | |
| Average Score | | +0.56 | |

Background:

At the time of the 2013 G8 Summit in Lough Erne the crisis in Syria had reached critical levels. Over 93,000 people had died, with another 4.2 million internally displaced and 1.6 million refugees.¹⁰⁶⁸ The G8 acknowledged the significant humanitarian role neighboring countries undertook by bearing the brunt of Syrian refugees. The G8 noted in particular the significant economic and security pressures Lebanon and Jordan were facing as a result of the conflict. The G8 reaffirmed their determination to “work together to stop the bloodshed and loss of life in Syria and to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.”¹⁰⁶⁹

In 2013 the UN requested USD5.2 billion to address the consequences of the conflict in Syria. In response, the G8 stated their resolve to make “exceptional contributions commensurate with the scale of the problem.”¹⁰⁷⁰ The G8 leaders confirmed additional contributions of approximately USD1.5 billion towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria and its regional neighbors, while calling upon other countries to make similar commitments.

The G8 leaders expressed their deep concern at the growing threats of terrorism, extremism, and the increasingly sectarian nature of the conflict in Syria. They stated the importance of Syria belonging to “all Syrians, including its minorities and all religious groups.”¹⁰⁷¹ They called on the Syrian authorities and opposition at the Geneva Conference to commit to expelling from Syria all organizations and individuals affiliated with al Qaeda. The G8 leaders pledged their support

¹⁰⁶⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communication.html>.

¹⁰⁶⁹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communication.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁰ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communication.html>.

¹⁰⁷¹ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communication.html>.

towards “UN planning for Syria’s transition, recovery, and reconstruction needs, in particular by maintaining continuity of state institutions during transition and helping to ensure that the security forces are effective, accountable and able to deal with the threat of terrorism and extremism.”¹⁰⁷²

The G8 condemned any use of chemical weapons in Syria and called on all parties to the conflict to allow access to the UN investigating team, in order to conduct an objective investigation into reports of the use of chemical weapons.¹⁰⁷³ They entreated the UN team to make their report and deliver it to the UN Security Council for assessment. The G8 leaders pledged their determination to hold accountable those found responsible for the use of chemical weapons. Furthermore, they emphasized the need for the secure and safe storage of all chemical weapons in Syria, pending their destruction under international verification.¹⁰⁷⁴ The G8 strongly condemned all human rights violations and abuses in Syria, committed by any party. They called on all sides to respect international humanitarian and human rights laws, noting the particular responsibility of the Syrian authorities in this regard.¹⁰⁷⁵

Commitment Features:

The G8 reasserted their commitment to achieve a political solution to the crisis based on “a vision for a united, inclusive and democratic Syria.”¹⁰⁷⁶ They strongly endorsed the decision to hold the Geneva Conference on Syria as soon as possible in order to implement the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012. This communiqué underlines the first steps that must occur to achieve peace politically, beginning with agreement on a transitional governing body with full executive powers.¹⁰⁷⁷

The Geneva Communiqué states that public services must be preserved or restored and governmental institutions must perform according to professional and human rights standards.¹⁰⁷⁸ As of 25 November 2013, the date of the Geneva Conference has been set for 22 January 2014. The goal of the conference is to “achieve a political solution to the conflict through a comprehensive agreement between the Government and the opposition for the full implementation of the Geneva communiqué.”¹⁰⁷⁹

The G8 highlighted the need for both sides at the Conference to engage seriously and constructively, while being fully representative of the Syrian people and committed to the

¹⁰⁷² G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communiqué.html>.

¹⁰⁷³ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communiqué.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁴ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communiqué.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁵ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communiqué.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁶ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communiqué.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁷ Action Group for Syria Final Communiqué, United Nations (New York) 30 June 2012. Date of Access: 23 December 2013. <http://www.un.org/News/dh/infocus/Syria/FinalCommuniqueActionGroupforSyria.pdf>.

¹⁰⁷⁸ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communiqué.html>.

¹⁰⁷⁹ Geneva conference on Syria set for January, UN chief announces, UN News Centre (New York) 25 November 2013. Date of Access: 3 December 2013. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=46575>.

achievement of stability and reconciliation. The G8 pledged to engage actively with the parties in order to achieve successful outcomes.¹⁰⁸⁰

Scoring Guidelines:

| | |
|----|---|
| -1 | G8 member does not make any additional individual commitments to contribute towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria. |
| 0 | G8 member commits to additional efforts to improve the humanitarian situation in Syria but does not take concrete action. |
| +1 | G8 member takes concrete action towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in Syria, either through political actions or financial disbursement. |

Lead Analyst: Derakhshan Qurban-Ali

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

On 16 September 2013, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird issued the following statement: “The Assad regime will now be held to account by the international community through the U.S.-led framework and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Anything less than full compliance by Assad is completely unacceptable and should be dealt with in a serious and firm manner.”¹⁰⁸¹

On 19 December 2013, the Honourable Christian Paradis, Canadian Minister of International Development and Minister for La Francophonie, outlined the details of the CAD 45 million in Canadian humanitarian assistance announced by Prime Minister Harper on 6 September 2013. He noted, “Canada remains committed to saving lives and addressing the most critical needs of those affected by this crisis. We continue to call for a political solution to this crisis, and while it is ongoing, it is imperative that all sides allow for safe and unhindered access to humanitarian workers.”¹⁰⁸²

On 24 December 2013, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird issued the following statement: “Canada’s position has been clear: the only way to end the crisis in Syria is through a Syrian-led political transition. The Syrian people must believe that they have a place in a new, free, democratic and pluralistic Syria. This deplorable violence and use of force by Assad will do nothing to bring that political solution closer to fruition.”¹⁰⁸³ Baird continued to call on all parties

¹⁰⁸⁰ G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 18 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 December 2013. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communication.html>.

¹⁰⁸¹ Baird Comments on UN Chemical Weapons Report. Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa, ON) 16 September 2013. Date of Access: 8 January 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/newscommuniques/2013/09/16a.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁰⁸² Minister Paradis Outlines Disbursement of Canada’s Humanitarian Assistance to Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa, ON) 19 December 2013. Date of Access: 8 January 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/newscommuniques/2013/12/18a.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁰⁸³ Baird Condemns Air Strikes on Syrian Civilians. Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa, ON) 24 December 2013. Date of Access: 8 January 2014. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communication/2013/12/24b.aspx?lang=eng>

to adhere to international human rights obligations and to provide full and unhindered humanitarian access and emergency relief to those in need.¹⁰⁸⁴

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Derakhshan Qurban-Ali

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment in providing humanitarian aid, as well as striving towards a political solution to end the Syrian conflict.

France has made humanitarian aid a key priority. In response to the conflict, France has thus far provided EUR 100 million in total aid.¹⁰⁸⁵ In addition, France has financially contributed to the United Nations Refugee Agency to provide clothes, blankets, food, and other essentials to Syrian children in Alexandria.¹⁰⁸⁶ It has extended its hospitality to Syrian refugees by providing 3000 visas since the start of the conflict.¹⁰⁸⁷

France has also made notable contributions towards the process in achieving a political solution to the crisis. On 5 August 2013, France encouraged the finalization of the second Geneva Conference and urged the creation of a transitional authority to improve security and stability in the region.¹⁰⁸⁸

On 5 November 2013, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius welcomed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the interim government of the Syrian National Coalition to France.¹⁰⁸⁹ The discussion

¹⁰⁸⁴ Baird Condemns Air Strikes on Syrian Civilians. Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa, ON) 24 December 2013. Date of Access: 8 January 2014.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communications/2013/12/24b.aspx?lang=eng>

¹⁰⁸⁵ Distribution by the French Embassy of School Equipment to Syrian Refugee Children in Alexandria (December 19, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 December 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/distribution-by-the-french-embassy>

¹⁰⁸⁶ Distribution by the French Embassy of School Equipment to Syrian Refugee Children in Alexandria (December 19, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 19 December 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/distribution-by-the-french-embassy>

¹⁰⁸⁷ Syria — Refugees (Q&A — Excerpt from the Daily Press Briefing — October 17, 2013) The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 17 October 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-refugees-q-a-excerpt-from>

¹⁰⁸⁸ Syria — Bashar al-Assad's speech (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — August 5, 2013) The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 August 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-bashar-al-assad-s-speech-q-a>

¹⁰⁸⁹ Meeting between Laurent Fabius and Ahmed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Syrian National Coalition (December 5, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/meeting-between-laurent-fabius-and-18793>

focused on increasing donor funding and setting up basic services to reconstruct liberated zones, highlighting France's commitment to provide a political platform in the peace process.¹⁰⁹⁰

On 12 November 2013, Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius further echoed France's support when he welcomed the participation of the Syrian National Coalition at the upcoming Geneva Peace Conference.¹⁰⁹¹ He reiterated France's support in delivering aid through "non-lethal material" such as technical and communications assistance.¹⁰⁹² In response to the latest bombardments of Aleppo in Syria on 20 December 2013, France has once again called for humanitarian access as outlined by the United Nations Security Council Declaration of 2 October 2013.¹⁰⁹³ It stressed that "only a political solution will allow the conflict to come to an end" and that the second Geneva Conference should pave the way for such a result.¹⁰⁹⁴

France has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance to its commitment, given its consistent role in advocating for a political solution to the crisis as well as providing increasing amounts of humanitarian aid.

Analyst: Araf Khaled

Germany: +1

Germany has complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

At the Lough Erne Summit, Chancellor Merkel announced a EUR200 million increase in its aid for displaced Syrians.¹⁰⁹⁵

On 2 September 2013, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs along with the United Arab Emirates, the Syrian National Coalition and the KfW (Reconstruction Loan Corporation) signed a Framework for Agreement for the Syria Recovery Trust Fund. Both Germany and the United Arab Emirates made initial contributions of EUR 10 million to the fund. The money is to be used towards alleviating the immediate suffering of the population affected by the civil war. The money will also be used to ensure resources for reconstruction at the end of the conflict. Along

¹⁰⁹⁰ Meeting between Laurent Fabius and Ahmed Tomeh, Prime Minister of the Interim Government of the Syrian National Coalition (December 5, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 5 December 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/meeting-between-laurent-fabius-and-18793>

¹⁰⁹¹ Syria (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — July 23, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 July 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-q-a-excerpt-from-the-daily-18491>

¹⁰⁹² Syria (Q&A — Excerpt from the daily press briefing — July 23, 2013), The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 23 July 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-q-a-excerpt-from-the-daily-18491>

¹⁰⁹³ Syrie — Bombardements d'Alep (20 Décembre 2013), Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères 20 December 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/syrie/la-france-et-la-syrie/evenements-4439/article/syrie-bombardements-d-alep-20-12>

¹⁰⁹⁴ Syrie — Bombardements d'Alep (20 Décembre 2013), Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères 20 December 2013. Date of Access: 21 December 2013. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/syrie/la-france-et-la-syrie/evenements-4439/article/syrie-bombardements-d-alep-20-12>

¹⁰⁹⁵ Germany: spectator or player on Syria crisis. Deutsche Welle, 11 September 2013. Date of Access: 16 April 2013. <http://www.dw.de/germany-spectator-or-player-on-syria-crisis/a-17081589>

with the United Arab Emirates, Germany is co-chairing the Working Group on Economic Recovery and Development of the Group of Friends of Syria.¹⁰⁹⁶

Germany also contributed significant funds towards the Geneva Peace Conference. On 26 November 2013, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs Guido Westerwelle issued a statement pledging EUR 2 million to the United Nations to support the Geneva peace process and the work of the UN Special Representative for Syria, Lakhdar Brahimi.¹⁰⁹⁷

On 6 December 2013, the German Government announced its intention to offer shelter to an additional 5000 Syrian refugees. This brings the total number of refugees entering the country through the program to 10,000.¹⁰⁹⁸

The German government also made clear that it expects a political solution to the conflict and it will not tolerate the use of chemical weapons by any party.^{1099,1100}

Therefore, Germany has complied with its commitment and received a score of +1 for support of the Syrian people in search of a political solution to the conflict.

Analyst: Kevin Parra Duque

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people in establishing peace and stability through political means. Italy has reaffirmed the G8's consensus on finding a political solution to the Syrian Crisis through a second Geneva Conference, provided technical support in dismantling the Syrian chemical weapons arsenal, and has provided some humanitarian aid to Syrian refugees and war victims.

On 25 September 2013, Italian Prime Minister Enrico Letta, in a meeting at the United Nations with Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino, reconfirmed the accord that Syria requires a political solution arrived at through the second Geneva Conference. Letta also stated, "We are convinced of the necessity for the UN to implement the rules banning chemical weapons."¹¹⁰¹ To this end, Minister of Foreign Affairs Emma Bonino expressed Italy's willingness to provide technical support with international inspectors in

¹⁰⁹⁶ Federal Foreign Minister Westerwelle: concrete assistance to support the Syrian opposition, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 September 2013. Date of access: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130902-BM_SYR.html.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Germany to make available 2 million euros for the Geneva peace process on Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 26 November 2013. Date of access: December 20, 2013. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/131126-Genf-SYR.html>.

¹⁰⁹⁸ Germany to take in 5,000 further refugees from Syria, Deutsche Welle, 6 December 2013. Date of Access: 17 April 2014. <http://www.dw.de/germany-to-take-in-5000-further-refugees-from-syria/a-17276224>

¹⁰⁹⁹ Foreign Minister Westerwelle calls Russian Foreign Minister to discuss Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 24 August 2013. Date of Access: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130824-BM-AM_RUS.html.

¹¹⁰⁰ Syria: Westerwelle has telephone conversation with China's Foreign Minister, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 29 August 2013. Date of Access: December 20, 2013. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/130829-Telefonat_CHN_AM.html.

¹¹⁰¹ Syria — Bonino sees Brahimi, goal a political solution, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 September 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/09/20130925_Binino_Brahimi.htm

dismantling the Syrian chemical weapons arsenal, following the Security Council's draft UN resolution on Syrian chemical weapons.¹¹⁰²

On 16 December 2013, at the EU Foreign Affairs Council, the Foreign Minister announced the decision by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPWC) to transfer the Syrian weapons stock to an Italian port in late January 2014, for later disposal.¹¹⁰³

On 24 September 2013, in an interview for an Italian newspaper Foreign Minister Emma Bonino cited Italy's role in the Syrian crisis as an initial proponent for a UN inspection for Syrian chemical weapons, a Security Council resolution based on this inspection, and application of the Geneva Protocol on chemical weapons.¹¹⁰⁴ On 12 November 2013, in an interview, the Minister of Foreign Affairs also cites her personal discussions with her Iranian counterpart, who in turn exerted pressure on Syria in allowing UN chemical weapons inspectors into Syria.¹¹⁰⁵

The Italian government, through various initiatives, has contributed approximately EUR 33.93 million in humanitarian aid.¹¹⁰⁶ EUR 20.7 million have been spent directly in humanitarian interventions in Syria and to Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Iraq.¹¹⁰⁷ Among such interventions are the construction of refugee camps, emergency aid in water and sanitation, and the co-ordination of humanitarian protection and psycho-social assistance.¹¹⁰⁸ A further

¹¹⁰² Syria: Bonino, Italy willing to work with inspectors, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 27 September 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/09/20130927_sirbonis_pett.htm.

¹¹⁰³ EU: Foreign Affairs Council — Syrian chemical weapons to pass through Italian port, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 December 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/12/20131216_Consiglio_Affari_Esteri_ransito_armi_chimiche_Siria.htm.

¹¹⁰⁴ Bonino: "There's a new feeling in the air at the UN. We need to explore the signals from Iran" (Corriere della Sera), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 24 September 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2013/09/20130924_Bonino_Onu_at_mosfera_nuova.htm

¹¹⁰⁵ Bonino: «Those phone calls to Iran to halt a raid on Syria» (Corriere della Sera), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 November 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2013/11/20131112_BoninoIranSiria.htm

¹¹⁰⁶ Syria and Italian Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 December 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/12/20131211_Siria_coop.htm.

¹¹⁰⁷ Syria and Italian Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 December 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/12/20131211_Siria_coop.htm.

¹¹⁰⁸ Syria: humanitarian emergency, help from Italy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 September 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/09/20130904_Siria_emergenza_umanitaria_Italia_in_soccorso.htm

EUR 13.23 million have been granted to the Jordanian, Turkish and Lebanese governments for the provision of food, healthcare, education and psycho-social assistance to Syrian refugees.¹¹⁰⁹

Thus, for its official support of a Geneva II conference and for UN and Security Council initiatives regarding the Syrian crises, its special participation and assistance addressing the chemical weapons aspect of the crisis, as well as its humanitarian efforts in restoring wellbeing and stability for Syrian refugees and war victims, Italy has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance to its commitment.

Analyst: Gianluca Canaletti

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

On 14 September 2013, U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov announced that they agreed on a framework toward complete destruction of chemical weapons in Syria, which included calling for the Syrian government to submit within one week a listing of its chemical weapons stockpiles and to allow access to international inspectors.¹¹¹⁰ Minister of Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida states that Japan welcomes this agreement.¹¹¹¹ Japan calls for sincere response by the Syrian government based on the agreement and will watch its real action. Japan also continues to support and will make necessary contributions to efforts by relevant countries and organizations so that chemical weapons are never used again.¹¹¹²

On 26 September 2013, Minister for Foreign Affairs Fumio Kishida attended the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People.¹¹¹³ Kishida stated that Japan would provide the greatest possible cooperation and contribution to the destruction of chemical weapons, would actively participate in and contribute to the international efforts toward the improvement and normalization of the situation in Syria, including dialogues with the opposition groups, and would continue humanitarian aid as Japan has committed to a total of approximately USD280 million dollars (which includes additional USD60 million announced today) including cross-border assistance.¹¹¹⁴

¹¹⁰⁹ Syria and Italian Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 December 2013. Date of Access: 29 December 2013. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2013/12/20131211_Siria_coop.htm.

¹¹¹⁰ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹¹¹¹ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹¹¹² Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Agreement between the United States and Russia on the use of chemical weapons in Syria (Tokyo) 14 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000011.html.

¹¹¹³ Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People (Tokyo) 26 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000017.html.

¹¹¹⁴ Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the Syrian People (Tokyo) 26 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000017.html.

On 28 September 2013, the United Nations Security Council adopted unanimously the resolution 2118 regarding the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria.¹¹¹⁵ The Government of Japan has called for the adoption of a strong resolution, which reinforces the decision of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and welcomes the adoption of the resolution today.¹¹¹⁶ Japan will proactively provide assistance to refugees and neighboring countries, as Prime Minister Shinzo Abe expressed new humanitarian assistance equivalent to USD 60 million in his general statement in the United Nations General Assembly.¹¹¹⁷

On 3 November 2013, Japan granted Jordan USD10.1 million to minimize the impact of hosting hundreds of thousands of refugees from the war in neighboring Syria.¹¹¹⁸ Planning Minister Ibrahim Saif said the grant seeks to ease the burdens that Jordan shoulders in hosting the Syrian refugees.¹¹¹⁹ The kingdom is home to at least 500,000 Syrian refugees, including more than 100,000 in the northern Zaatari camp near the border.¹¹²⁰

On 10 December 2013, in response to a request from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Government of Japan, concerned about the serious humanitarian situation facing Syrian refugees in the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Turkey, made a cabinet decision on 10 December 2013 to provide 800 tents, 10,000 jerry cans, 10,000 blankets, and 10,000 sleeping mats as contribution in kind in accordance with the International Peace Cooperation Law.¹¹²¹ These goods will be used for the relief activities conducted by IOM in Iraq and Turkey.¹¹²²

On 13 December 2013, Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Motohide Yoshikawa asked for cooperation from UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon so that Japan could participate in an

¹¹¹⁵ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹¹¹⁶ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹¹¹⁷ Statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Adoption of a Resolution by the United Nations Security Council on Syria (Tokyo) 28 September 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000027.html.

¹¹¹⁸ Japanese grant to help Jordan cope with Syria refugees, The Daily Star (Lebanon) 3 November 2013. Date of Access: 15 December 2013. <http://dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2013/Nov-03/236687-japanese-grant-to-help-jordan-cope-with-syria-refugees.ashx#axzz2nyvJkYw8>.

¹¹¹⁹ Japanese grant to help Jordan cope with Syria refugees, The Daily Star (Lebanon) 3 November 2013. Date of Access: 15 December 2013. <http://dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2013/Nov-03/236687-japanese-grant-to-help-jordan-cope-with-syria-refugees.ashx#axzz2nyvJkYw8>.

¹¹²⁰ Japanese grant to help Jordan cope with Syria refugees, The Daily Star (Lebanon) 3 November 2013. Date of Access: 15 December 2013. <http://dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2013/Nov-03/236687-japanese-grant-to-help-jordan-cope-with-syria-refugees.ashx#axzz2nyvJkYw8>.

¹¹²¹ Contribution in Kind for the Syrian Refugees (Tokyo) 10 December 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000130.html.

¹¹²² Contribution in Kind for the Syrian Refugees (Tokyo) 10 December 2013. Date of Access: 6 January 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000130.html.

upcoming international conference aimed at ending the civil war in Syria.¹¹²³ Ban expressed gratitude for the humanitarian aid Japan has extended to Syria.¹¹²⁴

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance to its commitment by beginning to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Analyst: Jiwon Chun

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on Syria.

During the compliance period Russia has played an important role in supporting the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Russian efforts helped to avoid an external military interference into Syria. Russia as the G20 Chair in 2013 organized discussion of Syrian crisis at the St. Petersburg G20 Summit on 5 September 2013, where the members could exchange their opinions.¹¹²⁵

Cooperation between Russia and the United States allowed “to achieve breakthrough decisions to establish international control over Syrian chemical weapons for the purposes of its further elimination.” Russia supported and helped to convene the Geneva II international conference, “which is envisaged to launch interSyrian talks.”¹¹²⁶

On 19 November 2013, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs said that Russia had allocated USD 10 million to Syrian refugees in Lebanon and Jordan.¹¹²⁷

On 30 December 2013, Russia delivered 37 tonnes of humanitarian aid to Syria. The shipment included food, tents, blankets and other emergency supplies.¹¹²⁸

Russia has taken actions to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means and contributed towards the humanitarian efforts in Syria and its regional neighbors. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: 0

The UK has partially complied with its commitment to provide support for the Syrian people to the extent that it has provided many organizations with significant funding to aid civilians living in Syria, as well as funding for Syrian refugees living in neighbouring countries. However, the

¹¹²³ Japan asks for role in helping end Syria war, The Japan News (New York) 15 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0000872011>.

¹¹²⁴ Japan asks for role in helping end Syria war, The Japan News (New York) 15 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. <http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0000872011>.

¹¹²⁵ Vladimir Putin’s news conference following the G20 Summit, Russian G20 Presidency 6 September 2013 <http://en.g20russia.ru/news/20130906/782816253.html>.

¹¹²⁶ Main foreign policy events of 2013, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia. 26 December 2013. http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/brp_4.nsf/e78a48070f128a7b43256999005bcbb3/2ac5d35e0b29e8b944257c5b001ee309.

¹¹²⁷ Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs S. Lavrov’s Interview, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 19 November 2013. http://www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D821781F3B625C7844257C28002D3DB7.

¹¹²⁸ On Humanitarian Aid Supplies to Syria, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 31 December 2013. http://www.mid.ru/BDOMP/Brp_4.nsf/arh/8635DA51BE6A818E44257C52002D4268.

UK has not, to this date, made political negotiations with the Syrian government in an effort to achieve peace.

The UK has given GBP 198.7 million in funding to various agencies to assist the Syrian people¹¹²⁹ and is currently finalizing another promised GBP 76.9 million to partner organizations.¹¹³⁰ Among these organizations are UNICEF, to which the UK has given GBP 12.8 million¹¹³¹; the World Food Programme, to which the UK has given GBP 69.2 million¹¹³²; and the UN Refugee Agency, to which the UK has given GBP 10.7 million.¹¹³³ These are just a few of the organizations the UK has provided ample funding to in order to assist the people of Syria during this time of crisis.¹¹³⁴

Through these programs, the UK has been able to provide food for 188,000 people in Syria,¹¹³⁵ funding for over 240,000 medical centres to assist sick and injured civilians,¹¹³⁶ and assistance with water purification and water delivery for over 901,000 people in Syria.¹¹³⁷

Additionally, the UK has provided support to UNICEF's effort to provide psychosocial assistance programs and protection for 1500 Syrian children,¹¹³⁸ funding for the education of 1,000 refugee

¹¹²⁹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³⁰ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³¹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³² UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³³ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³⁴ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³⁵ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³⁶ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³⁷ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹³⁸ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

children in Syria,¹¹³⁹ as well as providing funding for 700 children to take language lessons to help them overcome language barriers that prevent them from attending school.¹¹⁴⁰

The UK has also provided financial assistance to 700 women and girls in Syria who are believed to be at risk for coerced marriage¹¹⁴¹ and clinical care for psychological harm for 12,000 Syrian men, women, and children currently living in Jordan.¹¹⁴²

Therefore the UK has taken significant steps in attempting to provide the people of Syria with stability through financial aid by allocating notable funding to various humanitarian organizations. However, the UK has so far made no attempts to achieve peaceful negotiations with the Syrian government, resulting in a score of 0 for partial compliance to its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Analyst: Margot Whittington

United States: +1

The United States is in full compliance with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means.

Since the 2013 G8 Summit in Lough Erne, the political and humanitarian crises in Syria has been a high priority in the United States' foreign policy. To commemorate Eid al-Fitr, United States President Barack Obama announced, on 7 August 2013, the contribution of more than USD195 million in additional humanitarian assistance to provide food, medical care, and relief supplies for civilians affected by the civil war in Syria.¹¹⁴³ Of this USD195 million, USD155 million is used "to increase food assistance, expand life-saving emergency medical capacity, and provide additional hygiene kits, clothing, and household supplies in Syria."¹¹⁴⁴ The other USD41 million provides "food vouchers, in-kind food distribution, and ready-to-eat meals for about 245,000 refugees in nearby host communities in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq, and Egypt."¹¹⁴⁵

¹¹³⁹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹⁴⁰ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹⁴¹ UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹⁴² UK Aid Syria Response, Department for International Development (London) 13 December 2013. Date of Access: 16 December 2013.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266045/DFID_Syria_Humanitarian_Programme_Summary_13.12.13.pdf.

¹¹⁴³ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 August 2013. Date of Access: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

¹¹⁴⁴ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 August 2013. Date of Access: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

¹¹⁴⁵ President Obama Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 August 2013. Date of Access 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/08/212860.htm>.

Following the allegation of chemical weapons usage in Syria on 21 August 2013, the Office of the Press Secretary immediately released a statement condemning the use of chemical weapons and “formally [requested] that the United Nations urgently investigate this new allegation.”¹¹⁴⁶

On 7 September 2013, the Office of the Spokesperson in Washington DC published a fact sheet “U.S. Government Assistance to Syria” noting its contributions of over USD1 billion in aid, international diplomatic support, humanitarian assistance, assistance in providing USD250 million for “non-lethal transition assistance for the Syrian opposition” (this includes funding for equipment and supplies to the Syrian opposition), and encouragement of additional support through the U.S. Department of Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control inviting U.S. persons to apply for specific licenses to participate in certain economic activities in Syria.¹¹⁴⁷

On 14 September 2013, Russian President Vladimir Putin and United States President Barack Obama agreed to the Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons that led to the decision of the Syrian Arab Republic to accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the joint commitment by the Russian Federation and the United States to ensure the destruction of Syrian chemical weapons “in the soonest and safest manner.”¹¹⁴⁸

On 24 September 2013, United States President Barack Obama pledged another USD339 million to humanitarian aid for those affected in Syria, bringing the total of U.S. aid to Syria since the conflict began to nearly USD1.4 billion.¹¹⁴⁹

At the Third ministerial Meeting for the U.S.-GCC Strategic Cooperation Forum in New York, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and U.S. Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel condemned the chemical weapons attack of 21 August 2013, denounced the “alarming pattern of escalating violence and killing of civilians by the Syrian regime,” reaffirmed their support of the Syrian Opposition Coalition, and affirmed their commitment to continuing diplomatic and humanitarian efforts “to alleviate the suffering of the Syrian people.”¹¹⁵⁰

The United States has both provided funding and tangible diplomatic support (with the cooperation of the Russian Federation to remove chemical weapons in Syria) for the peaceful political transition in Syria. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Danruo Wang

¹¹⁴⁶ Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Josh Earnest on Allegations of Chemical Weapons Use in Syria, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 21 August 2013. Date of Access: 7 January 2014. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/08/21/statement-principal-deputy-press-secretary-josh-earnest-allegations-chem>.

¹¹⁴⁷ U.S. Government Assistance to Syria, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 7 September 2013. Date of Access: 7 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/213927.htm>.

¹¹⁴⁸ Framework for Elimination of Syrian Chemical Weapons, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 14 September 2013. Date of Access: 8 September 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214247.htm>.

¹¹⁴⁹ U.S. Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the Syrian Crisis, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 24 September 2013. Date of Access: 8 September 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214593.htm>.

¹¹⁵⁰ Joint Communiqué from the Third Ministerial meeting for the U.S.-GCC Strategic Cooperation Forum, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 26 September 2013. Date of Access: 8 January 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214834.htm>.

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to support the Syrian people to establish peace and stability through political means. The EU has provided monetary backing to the Syrian crisis but has not fully committed to helping displaced peoples.

On 4 December 2013, the EU released the European Surveillance System plan¹¹⁵¹ to create safer Mediterranean passageways for refugees in response to the October shipwreck¹¹⁵² that resulted in 350 deaths. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported that EU member states contradicted their commitment by placing barriers to entry¹¹⁵³ for incoming refugees and returning migrants who had already entered.

On 24 September 2013, the EU signed an agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund, which dedicated EUR 34.2 million¹¹⁵⁴ to Syrian children affected by the crisis. On 10 September 2013, the EU foreign affairs chief Catherine Ashton announced European support behind Russia's proposal to diplomatically remove Syria of their chemical weapons.

The EU and their member states have provided EUR 2 billion¹¹⁵⁵ in financial aid since the start of the Syrian crisis. Ten out of 28 member states have accepted 12,000 migrants¹¹⁵⁶ altogether, with Sweden becoming the first member state to offer permanent resident status to Syrian refugees.

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0 for its partial commitment to politically support the Syrian people in establishing peace and stability. The EU has been provided significantly financially but has not fully complied in helping attain stability.

Analyst: Leah Bae

¹¹⁵¹ Lampedusa follow up: concrete actions to prevent loss of life in the Mediterranean and better address migratory and asylum flows, European Union (Brussels) 4 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-1199_en.htm

¹¹⁵² Lampedusa boat tragedy: Migrants 'raped and tortured', BBC News (London) 8 November 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-24866338>

¹¹⁵³ Denied entry and pushed back: Syrian refugees trying to reach the EU, UNHCR (Geneva) 15 November 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.unhcr.org/528618159.html>

¹¹⁵⁴ Additional US\$45 million contribution to Syria's children, as EU becomes largest donor to UNICEF appeal, UNICEF (New York). Date of Access: 18 December 2013. http://www.unicef.org/media/media_70472.html

¹¹⁵⁵ U.N. heads, EU call for humanitarian ceasefire in Syria, Reuters (Brussels) 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/12/18/us-syria-crisis-aid-idUSBRE9BH0S620131218>

¹¹⁵⁶ EU failing Syria refugees, says Amnesty International report, BBC News (London) 12 December 2013. Date of Access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-25345923>